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of keen arguments and excellent judgments found on every page of the book, which make it most stimulating and helpful. In his discussions he leans toward Fleischer more than toward any other contemporary; in fact he honors him with the designation of teacher. He does not suppose for a moment that all his expositions will be uniformly accepted. But he expresses the fair hope that he has been able to indicate in his fundamental view points right directions for further development of systematic bryology.

Why he did not follow up his multitude of conclusions with the presentations of a moss system of his own, he explains in the following closing quotation

"The purpose of setting forth, simultaneously with my expositions, my own closed system of European mosses, I have given up as premature. At several places there would remain gaps; at other places the composition (Zuordnung) of several groups would have to be set down with question marks. Instead of setting up a ready made system, in which further investigations might make necessary rearrangements even in the near future, I therefore prefer to leave the entire matter for the present in a state of flux, and meanwhile to seek further light among extra-European mosses."

JOHN M. HOLZINGER, Winona, Minn.

LEOPOLD LOESKE: Revision einiger Amblystegien aus der Herbare Limpricht. (Ungarischen Botanischen Blaetter. Jahrg. 1911. No. 8-10. pp. 272-7.)

The author's studies were mainly confined to the specimens of *Amblystegium leptophyllum*, *A. rigescens*, *A. trichopodium*, and *A. Hausmannii*, preserved in the Limpricht herbarium at Budapest, but comparisons were made with authentic specimens and original collections from the herbaria of Juratzka and Blandow.

The following conclusions are drawn. The specimen from Travemuende mentioned by Warnstorff in the Kryptogamenflora der Mark Brandenburg as *Leptodictyum trichopodium* (Schultz) Warnst. is in part *A. compactum*. *AA. trichopodium*, *Kochii*, and *curvipes* belong to the same group of forms, the first being separable only as a subspecies at most. *A. Hausmannii* is only a form of *A. leptophyllum*, and the latter a small, xerophilous form of *A. riparium*. There is no difference between *A. Juratzkanum* and *A. radicale* (P. B.) Mitt. (*sensu* Limpr.). The type material of *A. rigescens* shows this to be a depauperate form of *A. serpens*. The material representing *A. hygrophilum* in Limpricht's herbarium seems to contain several different forms, and at present it is impossible to draw conclusions regarding this species.

Students of the perplexing subject of the American forms of *Amblystegium* will find much of interest in this paper, especially in the descriptive notes. Herr Loeske promises further notes as the result of studies now in progress.

EDWARD B. CHAMBERLAIN.